#2

مجموعة القطع بالستيب

أكثر من ٤٠ قطعة تكررت في الاختبار

لكي تتدرب على اسئلة حقيقة وتطور مهارتك

عبدالرحمن حجازي – دليلك للأيلتس

www.dalilk4STEP.com

الاختبارات التجريبية للقراءة

للتدرب على الأسئلة الفعلية بالستيب

الهدف الأساسي هو التدرب وليس حفظ القطع!

خطوات التدرب:

١ – ابدا بقطع جديدة، وشغل المؤقت
٢– حل الأسئلة بأفضل طريقة تقدر عليها وفي وقت ما يتجاوز دقيقتين لكل سؤال (بالكثير)
٣– اذا السؤال صعب خمن الإجابة واستمر، الى انت تنتهي
٤– أوقف الموقت، وتاكد من اجاباتك
٥– اكيييد راح تطلع عندك أخطاء: اتعلم منهاااا (جدا مهمة)
٦– ركز المرات الجاية على تفادي الأخطاء، واستمرررر في قطع اكثر.



"واذا عندك أي سؤال، كلمني خاص على طول على التويتر @Dalilk4step – عبدالرحمن حجازي"

الجزء رقم ٢

ملاحظة: الأجزاء الاقدم تحتوي الاختبارات القديمة، والاحدث العكس وبالتالي ركز على الأجزاء الاحدث

Passage 11

كوكب المريخ

Source: mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msp98/why.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The U.S. space program run by NASA began exploring the planet Mars in the 1960. There is a great deal of scientific interest in Mars because it is next to Earth in the solar system. Earth is the third planet from the Sun, while Mars is the fourth planet in the solar system. Mars has two small moons. Mars, commonly, referred to as "the red planet" because it appears a reddish-orange or rust color. Its reddish color comes from the high amounts of iron oxide on its surface

2. Like the Earth, Mars revolves around the Sun in an elliptical orbit. This oval orbit of Mars is more stretched out than the oval orbit of Earth. It takes Mars 687 Earth days to make one revolution around the Sun. One year on Mars is equal to almost two years on Earth. One day on Mars is about 24.5 hours long

3. Mars has a thin atmosphere that contains about half as much oxygen as Earth's atmosphere and most of its atmosphere is made up of carbon dioxide. Sometimes Mars has thin clouds made of frozen carbon dioxide and can also have fog and haze. The surface of Mars is extremely cold, hundreds of degrees F below zero.

4. There has long been speculation concerning the possibility of life and or liquid water on Mars. However, the planet's thin atmosphere prevents water from accumulating for any time. Strong solar winds and poor heat transfer across its surface would make sustained life virtually impossible.

Questions

1. Mars has……………….

a. more moons than the Earth
b. fewer moons than the Earth
c. The same number of moons of the Earth
d. No moon at all

2. Mars is called the "Red Planet" because…………….

a. It is like a reddish-orange
b. It is like the rust color
c. It has high amounts of iron oxide on its surface.
d. All are correct

3. The underlined word "elliptical" in paragraph 2 probably means……

a. Orbit
b. Stretched
c. Oval
d. Revolution

4. Salem who is living on the Earth is 70 years old. How old would he be if he were living on Mars?

a. 70 years
b. 35 years
c. 50 years
d. 140 years

5. How long is the day on Mars?

a. Almost the same as the day on the Earth
b. Much longer than the day on the Earth
c. Much shorter than the day on the Earth
d. 49 hours

6. Paragraph is mainly talking about…………….

a. Fog and haze on mars
b. Oxygen in the Mars atmosphere
c. Carbon dioxide in the Mars atmosphere
d. The atmosphere and climate on Mars

Passage 12

مثلث برمودا

Source: bermuda-attractions.com/bermuda2_00004e.htm

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The legend of the mysterious Bermuda Triangle is one of the strangest of all sea stories. The Bermuda Triangle is a section of the Atlantic Ocean off the southeastern coast of Florida. A line drawn from Florida to Bermuda, then to Puerto Rico and back to Florida, forms a rough triangle. Within this triangle, or very near it, more than fifty ships and airplanes have vanished or disappeared.

2. The legend began in 1945, when five American Navy bombers vanished while flying over the area. They were flying during the day, under clear weather conditions. The commander of the five planes was talking to his base by radio. He announced that they seemed to be lost. After that, the planes were never heard from again. A search plane was sent out to find the five. It too disappeared.

3. In 1948, an airliner flying toward Miami vanished over the Triangle. A few months later, another plane disappeared. In 1950, still another airplane flew into the Triangle, never to be seen again. A ship named The Sandra sailed into the triangle and vanished. In 1953, another ship, sailing north of the Triangle, sent out distress signals that were suddenly cut off. Ships and planes were sent to search for the ship, but they never found it.

4- There have been many explanations for these mysterious happenings.Some people believe that there is a strange force at work in this part of the ocean. Some suggest there may be some kinds of `hole' in the triangle that ships and planes go through into another world. Others think that UFO's steal the planes, ships, and their crews, and take them away.

5. Some people don't believe that there is anything extraordinary about the Bermuda Triangle. Thousands of ships and airplanes have passed through the Triangle without encountering trouble. The Triangle isn't

the only place where ships and planes have vanished. Many ships have vanished all over the world's oceans. Many reasons exist for such things happening, such as sudden storms or seaquakes. These are just some of the dangers of going to sea. The Bermuda Triangle just happens to be a part of the sea where there have been many disasters. Whatever the reasons for these strange happenings, the legend of the Bermuda Triangle remains the strangest of all sea tales.

Questions

1. Paragraph 1 is mainly talking ....

a. about the location of Bermuda Triangle
b. why Bermuda Triangle is mysterious
c. why Bermuda Triangle is a legend
d. about ships and airplanes

2. The underlined word "bombers" in paragraph 2 probably means...........

a. ships
b. airplanes
c. conditions
d. stories3.

3. According to Paragraph 2, the total number of the American airplanes that disappeared in 1945 in Bermuda Triangle was................

a. 5
b. 4
c. 6
d. 7

4. The pronoun " it" in paragraph 2 refers to.................

a. The search plane
b. 1945
c. The five bombers
d. Radio

5. Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about the ....

a. why the ships and airplanes disappeared in Bermuda Triangle
b. the number of the ships and airplanes which disappeared in Bermuda Triangle
c. how ships and airplanes disappear in Bermuda Triangle
d. the ships and planes which were sent to search for the lost ones

6. The main idea of Paragraph 4 is.......................

a. giving explanations why ships and airplanes disappear in Bermuda Triangle
b. there is a strange force at work in this part of the ocean
c. there may be some kinds of `hole' in the Triangle
d. UFO's steal the planes, ships, and their crews, and take them away

7. In the last paragraph, we see some people who.....................

a. don’t think that Bermuda Triangle is an extraordinary place
b. believe that Bermuda Triangle is the most dangerous place in the world
c. believe that thousands of ships and airplanes have passed through the Triangle without encountering trouble
d. (A+C)

Passage 13

القواميس

Source: historyofinformation.com/expanded.php?id=2456

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

What is a dictionary? A dictionary is a collection of words in one or more specific languages, often listed alphabetically with usage of information, definitions, etymologies, phonetics, pronunciations, translation, and other information; or a book of words in one language with their meanings in another.

The oldest known dictionaries were Akkadian Empire with bilingual Sumerian–Akkadian wordlists, discovered in Ebla (modern Syria) and dated roughly 2300 BCE. The early 2nd millennium BCE glossary is the Babylonian version of such bilingual Sumerian wordlists. A Chinese dictionary, the 3rd century BCE Erya, was the earliest surviving monolingual dictionary.

Why use a dictionary?
Using a dictionary will help you
• understand the learning material and your assignment questions. This is very important because if you misinterpret even one word in an assignment, you risk getting the answer wrong.
• choose the most appropriate words so that your writing is clear, interesting and reads well.
• use words correctly so that you say what you mean and your writing is easy to understand.
• spell words correctly – incorrect spelling may be penalized in assignments, and it certainly gives a bad impression.
• build your vocabulary - looking up a word not only helps you understand and use that word but the process of looking it up helps fix the word in your memory.
Things to think about when choosing and using a dictionary
Choose a dictionary that’s fit for purpose There are a number of different kinds of dictionaries depending on the word you’re looking up and what you want to know about it.

Choose from:

• Monolingual (one language), or explanatory dictionaries, e.g. English-English dictionaries.

• Bilingual (two languages) dictionaries, e.g. English - Arabic / Arabic - English.

• Specialized dictionaries, e.g. dictionaries for specific subjects (such as maths, biology, commerce, IT, etc.), technical terms, abbreviations, idioms, quotations, slang or jargon, etc.

• Thesauruses, i.e. dictionaries of synonyms (words with the same meaning) and antonyms (words with the opposite meaning).

• Monolingual (one language), or explanatory dictionaries, e.g. English-English dictionaries.

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• Specialized dictionaries, e.g. dictionaries for specific subjects (such as maths, biology, commerce, IT, etc.), technical terms, abbreviations, idioms, quotations, slang or jargon, etc.

• Thesauruses, i.e. dictionaries of synonyms (words with the same meaning) and antonyms (words with the opposite meaning).

British vs. American English
New Zealand uses British English in preference to American English so choose a dictionary that uses British rather than American English (e.g. 'colour' and 'lift' rather than 'color' and 'elevator').
Make sure you know how to use your dictionaryAll dictionaries are slightly different so it's worth spending a little time making sure you know how to use your dictionary.

Questions

1. **The main idea of paragraph 2 is………….**
   a. History of dictionaries
   b. Types of dictionaries
   c. British dictionaries
   d. Chinese dictionaries

2**. If you want to find the Arabic meaning of an English word, you can use a …………. dictionary**
   a. monolingual
   b. bilingual
   c. specialized
   d. thesaurus

3. “Antonyms” and “synonyms” can be found in …………………dictionaries.
   a. a monolingual
   b. bilingual
   c. specialized
   d. thesaurus

4.The spelling of words'colour' and 'lift' shows the……………..spelling of both words.

a. American
b. American and British
c. British
d. New Zealand and American

5. **The passage is mainly talking about……………..**

a. History of dictionaries
b. Kinds of dictionaries
c. British and American dictionaries.
d. The importance of dictionaries and how to use them.

Passage 14

جزر الهاواي

Source: history.com/this-day-in-history/hawaii-becomes-50th-state

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Hawaii is the most recent of the 50 U.S. states (joined the Union on August 21, 1959), and is the only U.S. state made up entirely of islands. Hawaii's diverse natural scenery, warm tropical climate, abundance of public beaches and oceanic surrounding, and active volcanoes make it a popular destination for tourists, surfers, biologists, and volcanologists alike.The chain of islands or **archipelago** formed as the Pacific plate moved slowly northwestward over a hotspot in the Earth's mantle at about 32 miles (51 km) per million years .Hawaiʻi island is the biggest and youngest island in the chain, built from five volcanoes. Mauna Loa, comprising over half of the Big Island, is the largest shield volcano on the Earth. The measurement from sea level to summit is more than 2.5 miles (4 km), from sea level to sea floor about 3.1 miles (5 km).

The Hawaiian Islands have many earthquakes, generally caused by volcanic activity. Most of the early earthquake monitoring took place in Hilo. From 1833 to 1896, approximately 4 or 5 earthquakes were reported per year.

Hawaii accounted for 7.3% of the United States' reported earthquakes with a magnitude 3.5 or greater from 1974 to 2003, with a total 1533 earthquakes. Hawaii ranked as the state with the third most earthquakes over this time period, after Alaska and California. The Hawaiian Islands are subject to **tsunamis**, great waves that strike the shore. Tsunamis are most often caused by earthquakes somewhere in the Pacific. The waves produced by the earthquakes travel at speeds of 400–500 miles per hour (600–800 km/h) and can affect coastal regions thousands of miles (kilometers) away.

Tsunamis may also initiate in the Hawaiian Islands. Explosive volcanic activity can cause tsunamis. The island of Molokaʻi had a catastrophic collapse or debris avalanche over a million years ago; this underwater landslide likely caused tsunamis. The Hilina slump on the island of Hawaiʻi is another potential place for a large landslide and resulting tsunami.

The climate of the Hawaiian Islands is tropical, but it experiences

many different climates, depending on altitude and weather. The islands receive most rainfall from the trade winds on their north and east sides.

In general, the lowlands of Hawaiian Islands receive most of their rainfall during the winter months (October to April). Drier conditions generally prevail from May to September. The tropical storms, and occasional hurricanes, tend to occur from July through November.

Questions

1. The underlined word “archipelago” in paragraph 1 probably means”:
- a) a group of islands
- b) Pacific plate
- c) northwestward
- d) hotspot

2. The largest shield volcano on the Earth is called Mauna Loa and it is ------------------high.
- a) 4 km
- b) 51 km
- c) 2.5 km
- d) 5km

3. -------------------- ranked as the state with the 2nd most earthquakes from 1974 to 2003.
- a) Hawaii
- b) Alaska
- c) California
- d) Texas

4. The underlined word tsunamis probably means-----------------:
- a) Volcanoes
- b) Earthquakes
- c) Climate
- d) Great waves

5. Most tsunamis on the islands of Hawaii are caused by----------------
- a) Earthquakes
- b) Volcanoes
- c) Landslides
- d) Rainfall

6. Rain may fall on Hawaii islands in -----------------
- a) May and June
- b) December and January
- c) June and September
- d) May and August

Passage 15

ابن بطوطة

Source: famousscientists.org/ibn-battuta/

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

1. Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Battuta, was a Moroccan Muslim scholar and traveler. He is known for his traveling and going on tours called the Rihla. His journeys lasted for a period of almost thirty years. This covered nearly the whole of the known Islamic world and beyond, extending from North Africa, West Africa, Southern Europe and Eastern Europe in the West, to the Middle East, Indian subcontinent, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China in the East, a distance readily surpassing that of his predecessors. After his travel, he returned to Morocco and gave his account of the experience to Ibn Juzay.

2. Ibn Battuta, was born in Tangier, Morocco, on the 24th of February 1304 C.E. (703 Hijra). He was commonly known as Shams ad-Din. His family was of Berber origin and had a tradition of service as judges. After receiving an education in Islamic law, he chose to travel. He left his house in June 1325, and set off from his hometown on a hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca, a journey that took him 16 months. He did not come back to Morocco for at least 24 years after that. His journey was mostly by land. To reduce the risk of being attacked, he usually chose to join a caravan. In the town of Sfax, he got married.

3. He first began his voyage by exploring the lands of the Middle East. Thereafter he sailed down the Red Sea to Mecca. He crossed the huge Arabian Desert and traveled to Iraq and Iran. In 1330, he set off again, down the Red Sea to Aden and then to Tanzania. Then in 1332, Ibn Battuta decided to go to India. **He** was greeted open heartedly by the Sultan of Delhi. There he was given the job of a judge. He stayed in India for a period of 8 years and then left for China. Ibn Battuta left for another adventure in 1352. He then went south, crossed the Sahara desert, and visited the African kingdom of Mali. Finally, he returned home at Tangier in 1355
.

4. After the completion of the Rihla in 1355, little is known about Ibn Battuta's life. He was appointed a judge in Morocco and died in 1368.

Questions

1. The main idea of paragraph 1 is-----------------

a. Ibn Battuta was Moroccan Muslim.
b. Talking mainly about the places Ibn Battuta traveled to
c. How Ibn Battuta returned to Morocco
d. Ibn Battuta's education

2. Ibn Battuta was ---------------years old when he set off from his hometown on a hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca.

a. 21
b. 20
c. 30
d. 42

3. Ibn Battuta's family were famous for their services as -----------------------

a. travelers
b. judges
c. kings
d. traders

4. How old was Ibn Battuta **when he died?**

a. 60 years
b. 51 years
c. 35 years
d. 64 years

5. Where did Ibn Battuta **work as a judge?**

a. In China and Mecca
b. In India and Morocco
c. In India and China
d. In Mecca and Morocco

6. The underlined pronoun He in paragraph 3 refers to--------------

a. Ibn Battuta
b. Sultan of India
c. King of Mali
d. Sultan of China

Passage 16

المدونة

Source: slideshare.net/chinmaypmahajan/blogger-ppt

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

On August 23, 1999, Blogger was launched by Pyra Labs. As one of the earliest dedicated blog-publishing tools, it is credited for helping popularize the format. In February 2003, Pyra Labs was acquired by Google under undisclosed terms.

On May 9, 2004, Blogger introduced a major redesign, adding features such as web standards-compliant templates, individual archive pages for posts, comments, and posting by email. On August 14, 2006, Blogger launched its latest version beta, codenamed "**Invader**", alongside the gold release. This migrated users to Google servers and had some new features, including interface language in French, Italian, German and Spanish. In December 2006, this new version of Blogger was taken out of beta. By May 2007, Blogger had completely moved over to Google operated servers. Blogger was ranked 16 on the list of top 50 domains in terms of number of unique visitors in 2007.
As part of the Blogger redesign in 2006, all blogs associated with a user's Google Account were migrated to Google servers. Blogger claims that the service is now more reliable because of the quality of the servers.

Along with the migration to Google servers, several new features were introduced, including label organization, a drag-and-drop template editing interface, reading permissions (to create private blogs) and new Web feed options. Furthermore, blogs are updated dynamically, as opposed to rewriting HTML files.

Blogger allows its users to choose from various templates available, and fully customize them. Users may also choose to create their own template using CSS. The new design template, known as Dynamic View, was introduced recently. **It** is built with AJAX, HTML5 and CSS3. The time for loading is 40 percent shorter than traditional templates, and allows user to present blog in seven different ways: classic, flipcard, magazine, mosaic, sidebar, snapshot, and timeslide

Blogger has launched mobile applications for users with mobile devices. Users can post and edit blogs, and also share photos and links on Blogger through their mobile devices. Not only advanced mobile devices, such as smart phones, are being considered, since users can also post blogs via traditional cell phones by SMS and MMS.

Questions

1. Blogger was owned by Google------------------------.

a. around 4 years after it was launched.
b. in August 1999
c. in May 2009
d. around 2 years after it was launched

2. "Invader" is ----------------------

a. a Google account
b. a Google server
c. a codename for an e-mail
d. a new version of blogger

3. Along with migration to Google servers, one of the following was not a new feature introduced to the blogger:

a. Rewriting HTML files
b. Organization of labels
c. New Web feed options
d. Blogs updated dynamically

4. The underlined pronoun " it" in paragraph 5 refers to:

a. AJAX
b. Dynamic View
c. CSS
d. HTML5

5. Using Blogger mobile applications,-------------------

a. only users of smartphones can post blogs
b. only users of traditional cell phones can post blogs
c. both smartphone and traditional cell phone users can post blogs
d. users found it difficult to share photos and links.

6. The main idea of the passage is --------------------------------

a. The new features of blogger
b. The development of blogger
c. The advantages of using blogger
d. New application of blogger on cell phones.

Passage 17

كيف تنام الحيوانات

Source: bbc.com/earth/story/20150428-weird-ways-animals-sleep

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Most humans sleep on a bed or a mat. Animals, however, have many different ways of sleeping. Some animals sleep in groups for warmth. Lions, monkeys and penguins are a few animals that sleep in groups.

Elephants sleep in groups for protection. Larger, older elephants make a circle around younger elephants. The young elephants get inside the circle and lie down and sleep. The larger elephants sleep standing up.

Some animals sleep in trees. Birds lock their feet onto branches to keep them from falling out of the trees. Other animals, like squirrels and baboons, sleep in nests that they build in trees. They curl up to keep warm. Bats hang upside down from tree branches to sleep.

Most animals look for warm, dry places to sleep, but ducks often sleep in water. Most animals lie down to sleep. However, some large animals, like horses, sleep standing up. Flamingos sleep standing on just one of their two legs.

. Nocturnal **nocturnal** Most animals sleep at night, but some animals are animals like bats sleep during day. They wake up when the sun goes down. Animals sleep in different places and different ways. But every animal must sleep.

Questions

1. Examples of animals that sleep in groups to get warm are………….

a. lions, penguins and monkeys
b. elephants, lions and squirrels
c. penguins, lions and elephants
d. elephants, flamingos and monkeys

2**. Examples of animals that sleep standing are……………….**

a. Bats and lions
b. Flamingos and monkeys
c. squirrels and baboons
d. Horses and large elephants

3.Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about the animals that sleep ---------

a during day
b. for warmth
c. for protection
d. in trees

4. The word "nocturnal" probably means…………….

a. active at night
b. active at day
c. bats
d. dry

5. **The best title for the passage is……………..**
   a. Why animals sleep
   b. How and where animals sleep
   c. What animals eat
   d. Nocturnal animals

Passage 18
الحجامة

Source: islamweb.net/en/article/136048/what-is-hijaamah-cupping

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The word 1. hijaamah (cupping) comes from the word hajm which means sucking. Hijaamah is the profession of cupping, and the word *mihjam* is used to describe the vessel or cup in which the blood is collected and the **lancet** used by the cupper to make a cut.)

2. Cupping was known since ancient times. It was known to the Chinese, the Babylonians and the Pharaohs. Their ruins and carved images indicate that they used cupping to treat some diseases. At first they used metal cups, from which they would remove the air by sucking it out after placing the cup on the skin. Then they used glass cups from which they would remove the air by burning a piece of cotton or wool inside the cup.

3. The earliest record of cupping is in **the Ebbers Papyrus**, one of the oldest medical textbooks in the world, describes in 1550 B.C. Egyptians used cupping. Archaeologists have found evidence in China of cupping dating back to 1000 B.C. In ancient Greece, Hippocrates (. 400 B.C.) used cupping for internal disease and structural problems. This method in multiple forms spread into medicine throughout Asian and European civilizations.

4. Broadly speaking there are two types of cupping: dry cupping and bleeding or wet cupping (controlled bleeding) with wet cupping being more common. The British Cupping Society (BCS), an organization promoting the practice, teaches both. As a general rule, wet cupping provides a more "curative-treatment approach" to patient management whereas dry cupping appeals more to a "therapeutic and relaxation approach". Preference varies with practitioners and cultures.

5. While the history of wet cupping may date back thousands of years, the first documented uses are found in the teachings of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. According to Muhammad al-Bukhari, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) approved of the Hijama (cupping) treatment. A number of hadith support its recommendation and use by the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him). As a result, the practice of cupping therapy has survived in Muslim countries. Today, wet cupping is a popular remedy practiced in many parts of the Muslim world.

6. With regard to the times when cupping is recommended as it was reported from Ibn ‘Abbas (may Allah be pleased with them both) that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

"The best times to be treated with cupping are the seventeenth, nineteenth or twenty-first of the month.

Questions

1. The underlined word " lancet" in paragraph 1 most probably means:
a. cupping b. vessel c. a sharp knife d. Hijamah

2. Paragraph 2 is mainly talking about:
- a. how cupping was used in ancient times.
- b. how the Chinese used cupping.
- c. how metal cups were used
- d. how glass cups were used.

3. The Ebers Papyrus is a medical book that described how ----used cupping.
- a. Chinese
- b. Egyptians
- c. Not only Chinese but also Egyptians
- d. Greece

4. The main idea of paragraph 5 is:
- a. Recommendation and use of Cupping by the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him)
- b. Wet cupping is a popular remedy practiced in many parts of the Muslim world.
- c. The practice of cupping therapy has survived in Muslim countries.
- d. Al-Bukhari was a great man.

5. It is not recommended to have cupping on the---------------of the month.
- a. 17th
- b. 18th
- c. 19th
- d. 21st.

Passage 19

جائزة الملك فيصل

Source: kfip.org/about-kfip

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

1. **King Faisal International Prize** is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation presented to "dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference". The foundation awards prizes in the following categories: Service to Islam, Islamic studies, Arabic Language and Literature, Science, Medicine.

2. The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in the year 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the

recipient of the award. In 1986, this prize was co-awarded to Ahmed Deed at and French Holocaust denier Roger GAraud.

3. Each year, the selection committees designate subjects in Islamic Studies, Arabic Literature, and Medicine. Selected topics in Islamic Studies category are aimed at highlighting areas of importance in Muslim societies. Arabic Literature topics relate to specialized areas within the discipline. Topics in Medicine are supposed to reflect current areas of international concern. The Science category covers a broad range of subcategories e.g. physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology.

4. Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners of the King Faisal International Prize can nominate a person for the award. Nominations from ordinary individuals or political parties are not accepted. The nominee or nominated institution(s) must be known for their leading practical or intellectual role in the service of Islam and Muslims.

5. Nominated works must be published, benefit mankind and enrich human knowledge. Winners of the Prize for category "Service to Islam" are chosen directly by the respective selection committee. For other Prize categories, pre-selection by peer reviewers is carried out, which is followed by scrutiny of the works of worthy nominees by selected referees of each discipline. Autonomous, international, specialist selection committees are then convened at the headquarters of King Faisal Foundation in Riyadh each January to make their final decisions.

6. The prize in each of the five categories consists of:
1. A hand written Diwanicalligraphy certificate, summarizing the laureate's work.
2. A commemorative 24 carat, 200 gram gold medal, uniquely cast for each prize.
3. A cash endowment of SR 750,000 (US$ 200,000).
Co-winners in any category share the monetary grant. The Prizes are awarded during a ceremony in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, under the auspices of the King of Saudi Arabia.

7. The five countries with most award-winners as of 2012 were:

Position	Service to Islam	Islamic Studies	Arabic Language and Literature	Medicine	Science	Total
USA	0	0	1	24	21	46
EGY	5	7	22	0	0	34
UK	0	1	0	12	10	23
SAU	12	6	3	0	0	21
GER	0	1	0	3	6	10

Questions

1. In how many fields is the King Faisal International Prize granted?

a) 5
b) 3
c) 4
d) 6

2. Paragraph 2 is mainly taking about---------------

a. the categories of the prize
b. the winners of the prize.
c. King Khalid and King Fahad
d. Ahmed Deedat and French Holocaust denier Roger Garaud

3. Who can nominate a person for the King Faisal International Prize?

a. Ordinary individuals
b. Political parties
c. Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners
d. The King of Saudi Arabia only

4. What does the prize consist of?

a. Cash money and a gold medal
b. Cash money, a gold medal and a certificate
c. Only an achievement certificate
d. Only a 24 carat, 200 gramgold medal

5. As of 2012, the country which got the most award-winners was-------------

a. UK
b. Germany
c. Egypt
d. USA

Passage 20

المسواك

Source: sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1013905212000181

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

1. The **miswak** is a teeth cleaning twig made from a twig of the Salvadora persica tree (known as arak in Arabic). A traditional alternative to the modern toothbrush, it has a long, well-documented history and is reputed for its medicinal benefits.

2. A 2003 scientific study comparing the use of *miswak* with ordinary toothbrushes concluded that the results clearly were in favor of the users who had been using the *miswak*, provided they had been given proper instruction in how to brush using it. However, the study's sample size was only fifteen people,

calling into question its statistical significance. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended the use of the miswak in 1986 and in 2000 an international consensus report on oral hygiene concluded that further research was needed to document the effect of the miswak.

3. Dr. Rami Mohammed Diabi,] who spent more than 17 years researching the effects of *miswak* on health, and especially its anti-addiction effects on smokers (curative and preventive sides), has opened a field of science and research with his last publication: "Miswak Medicine Theory" or Sewak Puncture medicine which led him to what is called *Beyond Sewak: World of Science and Research*. *Miswak* also is contributing in the fight against desertification thereby affecting our environment and global climate.

4. The use of the *miswak* is frequently advocated in the *hadith* (the traditions relating to the life of Muhammad). Situations where the *miswak* is recommended to be used include, before religious practice, before entering one's house, before and after going on a journey, on Fridays before sleeping and after waking up, when experiencing hunger or thirst and before entering any good gathering.

5. In addition to strengthening the gums, preventing tooth decay and eliminating toothaches, the miswak is also said to stop further increase in decay that has already set in. Furthermore, it is said to create a **fragrance** in the mouth, eliminate bad breath, improve sensitivity of taste-buds and promote cleaner teeth.

6. There is also toothpaste made from miswak extract that can be purchased in the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Europe and North America. Use of toothpastes featuring benefits of *miswak* is, however, not a true alternate practice of using *miswak* in its original shape and in the *masnoon* way. Some companies, such as Al Khair and AL Falah, have also taken the initiative to process and preserve *miswak* in vacuum bags. This has the effect of increasing the twig's shelf life to a period of over six months.

Questions

1. The results of more than 200 studies on *miswak* and ordinary toothbrushes proved that……………………

a. toothbrushes are much better than *miswak* .
b. *miswak* is much better than toothbrushes.
c. they are the same in results.
d. neither is good for teeth.

2. The main idea of paragraph 3 is…………………….

a. Dr. Rami Diabi spent 17 years in his research.
b. The effects of *miswak* on health and environment.
c. The World Health Organization
d. The effects of Se *miswak* on smokers only.

3. Paragraph 4 is talking about…………………..

a. where and when *miswak* is recommended to be used.
b. using *miswak* before saying prayers.
c. using *miswak* on Fridays before sleeping and after waking up.
d. using *miswak* when experiencing hunger or thirst.

4. The underlined word " fragrance" most probably means………………

a. Bad smell
b. No smell
c. Good smell
d. Miswak

5. The last paragraph mentions that the toothpaste made from miswak extract…………

a. has the same effect of miswak.
b. is not a true alternate practice of using *miswak* in its original shape.
c. is preserved in vacuum bags
d. is made by some companies, such as Al Khair and AL Falah

الاجابات

القطعة رقم ١١

1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B 5-A 6-D 7-C

القطعة رقم ١٢

1-A 2-B 3-C 4-A 5-B 6-A 7-D

القطعة رقم ١٣

1-A 2-B 3- D 4-C 5- D

القطعة رقم ١٤

1-A 2-A 3-C 4-D 5- A 6-B

القطعة رقم ١٥

1-B 2-A 3-B 4-D 5-B 6-A

القطعة رقم ١٦

1-A 2-D 3-A 4-B 5-C 6-B

القطعة رقم ١٧

1-A 2-D 3-D 4- A 5- B

القطعة رقم ١٨

1-C 2- A 3- B 4-A 5-B

القطعة رقم ١٩

1-A 2-B 3- C 4-B 5-D

القطعة رقم ٢٠

1-B 2-B 3-A 4-C 5-B